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SUPPLEMENT TO
THE ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL
AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
SEPTEMBER, 1910

The Work of the
National Consumers' League

During the Year Ending March 1, 1910

PHILADELPHIA
THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
1910

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NATIONAL CONSUMERS' LEAGUE

Report for Year ending March 1, 1910.

OFFICERS

President	Mr. John Graham Brooks 8 Francis Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Vice-President	Mrs. Frederick Nathan 162 West 86th St., New York City
Vice-President	Mrs. S. S. Fels 39th and Walnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Vice-President	Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth Auditorium Annex, Chicago, Ill.
Vice-President	Mrs. Frederick C. Howe 929 Garfield Building, Cleveland, Ohio
Vice-President	Mrs. B. C. Gudden 25 Mt. Vernon St., Oshkosh, Wis.
Vice-President	Miss Jean Gordon 1800 Prytania St., New Orleans, La.
Vice-President	Mrs. M. R. Trumbull 305 Jefferson St., Portland, Ore.
Vice-President	Mrs. R. P. Halleck 1154 Third St., Louisville, Ky.
Treasurer	Mr. G. Hermann Kinnicutt 105 East 22d St., New York City
Recording Secretary	Mrs. G. W. B. Cushing 50 Munn Ave., East Orange, N. J.
General Secretary	Mrs. Florence Kelley 105 East 22d St., New York City

HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENTS.

President Arthur T. Hadley	Yale University
Professor F. W. Taussig	Harvard University
Professor W. J. Ashley	Birmingham, England
Professor E. R. A. Seligman	Columbia University

Professor J. W. Jenks	Cornell University
Professor H. C. Adams	University of Michigan
Professor C. R. Henderson	University of Chicago
Professor S. McCune Lindsay	Columbia University
Professor Richard T. Ely	University of Wisconsin
President Caroline Hazard	Wellesley College
President Mary E. Woolley	Mt. Holyoke College
President J. M. Taylor	Vassar College

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Robert Shaw Minturn.....	116 East 22d St., New York City
Miss Helen Phelps Stokes.....	230 Madison Ave., New York City
Mr. A. S. Frissell.....	530 Fifth Ave., New York City
Miss Mary R. Sanford, Secretary.	152 East 35th St., New York City
Mr. G. Hermann Kinnicutt.	

LABEL COMMITTEE.

Mrs. Frederick Nathan.	
Mrs. G. W. B. Cushing.	
Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch.....	26 Jones St., New York City
Miss Mary Wiggin.....	4 Joy St., Boston, Mass.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Francis McLean, Chairman..	105 East 22d St., New York City
Mrs. Frederick Nathan.	

**COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION AND LEGAL DEFENCE OF
LABOR LAWS.**

Dr. Henry R. Mussey	Columbia University, New York City
Mr. Owen R. Lovejoy.....	105 East 22d St., New York City
Miss Josephine C. Goldmark, Secretary,	
	105 East 22d St., New York City

COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS.

Miss Josephine Goldmark.	
Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay.	Columbia University, New York City
Mr. Arthur P. Kellogg.....	105 East 22d St., New York City

COMMITTEE ON LECTURES.

Rev. James T. Bixby.....	150 Woodworth Ave., Yonkers, N. Y.
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FOOD COMMITTEE.

Miss Alice Lakey, ChairmanCranford, N. J.
Mr. John Martin, Secretary and Treasurer,
281 Fourth Ave., New York City
Mrs. Robert McVickar..269 North Fulton Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mr. James B. Reynolds ..151 Central Park West, New York City
Dr. Louis L. Seaman247 Fifth Ave., New York City
Mr. Wilbur C. Phillips105 East 22d St., New York City
Mrs. William G. Shailer252 West 76th St., New York City
Mrs. Isham Henderson400 Prospect St., New Haven Conn.
Mrs. Gardner Raymond52 Vick Park B., Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Chas. E. H. PhillipsGlenbrook, Conn.
Louise C. Purington, M.D.23 Allston St., Dorchester, Mass.
H. Holbrook Curtis, M.D.....118 Madison Ave., New York City
Charles E. North, M.D.30 Church St., New York City

COMMITTEE ON EXHIBITS.

Miss Edith Kendall, Chairman,
14 Central Park West, New York City
Mrs. Arthur M. Beardsley Mrs. Robert McVickar
Dr. Mary T. Bissell Mrs. Benjamin Nicoll
Mrs. Frederick Crane Mrs. Charles E. H. Phillips
Mrs. John McArthur Miss C. L. Boardman
Mrs. Christopher Wyatt

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON MINIMUM WAGE BOARDS.

Miss Emily G. Balch.....Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass.
Rev. John A. Ryan.....St. Paul Seminary, St. Paul, Minn.
Mr. Arthur Holcombe.....Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.
Professor Herbert E. Mills....Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Professor Henry R. Seager...Columbia University, New York City
Mr. A. B. Wolfe.....Oberlin College, Oberlin Ohio

SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COLLEGES AND GRADUATES.

Miss Rosamond Kimball.....Orange, N. J.
Mrs. Manfred Ehrich.....276 West 70th St., New York City

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Constitution.....	7
Annual Meeting, 1910.....	13
Report of the Secretary	18
Nightwork of Boys and Girls.....	20
Employment Bureaus of Local Leagues	21
Minimum Wage Boards	21
Meetings Addressed by the Secretary	22
Report of the Label Committee.	27
List of Manufacturers Authorized to Use the Label	27
Report of the Committee on Legislation and Legal Defense of Labor	
Laws.....	30
Special Fund for the Illinois Case.....	31
Text of the Decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois sustaining	
the Ten Hours Law.....	32
Report of the International Committee.....	43
Report of the Publication Committee	45
Report of the Lectures Committee.....	46
Report of the Food Committee.....	47
Report of the Exhibit Committee	51
Report of the Special Committee on Colleges and Graduates	52
The Consumers' Health Bill.....	54
Treasurer's Report.....	56
Directory of Consumers' Leagues.....	58

CONSTITUTION

[As amended March 2, 1910.]

ARTICLE I

NAME.

The name of the Society shall be the National Consumers' League.

ARTICLE II

OBJECT.

It shall be the special object of the National Consumers' League to secure adequate investigation of the conditions under which goods are made, in order to enable purchasers to distinguish in favor of goods made in the well-ordered factory. The majority of employers are virtually helpless to maintain a high standard as to hours, wages and working conditions under the stress of competition, unless sustained by the co-operation of consumers; therefore, the National Consumers' League also proposes to educate public opinion and to endeavor so to direct its force as to promote better conditions among the workers, while securing to the consumer exemption from the dangers attending unwholesome conditions. It further proposes to promote legislation, either state or federal, whenever it may appear expedient. The National Consumers' League further recognizes and declares the following:

That the interests of the community demand that all workers shall receive fair living wages, and that goods shall be produced under sanitary conditions.

That the responsibility for some of the worst evils from which producers suffer rests with the consumers who seek the cheapest markets, regardless how cheapness is brought about.

That it is, therefore, the duty of consumers to find out under what conditions the articles they purchase are produced and distributed, and insist that these conditions shall be wholesome and consistent with a respectable existence on the part of the workers.

ARTICLE III

MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. *Eligibility*—There shall be five classes of members: State League, Individual, Associate, Sustaining and Life. Any State Consumers' League may become a member of the National League by accepting the Constitution and By-Laws, and by paying its quota to the general treasury. In any state in which there is no State Consumers' League the President shall appoint a State Organizer, who shall carry on the work of the organization and who shall become ex-officio member of the State League for the remainder of the year in which such new League may be formed. Persons residing in localities in which there is no State or Local League may become Individual Members of the National Consumers' League by paying a yearly due. They will receive reports, but will not have the privilege of voting.

Sec. 2. *Dues*—Each State Consumers' League shall pay to the Treasurer of the National Consumers' League, before the first of each January, for the ensuing year, the sum of ten cents per capita for each and every member of each and every Consumers' League affiliated with it. Each new State Consumers' League shall pay to the National Consumers' League a minimum sum of ten dollars. Each State Organizer shall pay to the Treasurer of the National Consumers' League the sum of one dollar each year. Individual members of the National Consumers' League shall pay a yearly due of not less than one dollar. Any person may become an Associate Member by paying five dollars annually, or a Sustaining Member by paying twenty-five dollars annually. The payment of one thousand dollars at one time constitutes Life Membership.

ARTICLE IV

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

Section 1. The officers of the League shall be President, three or more Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, General Secretary, and Treasurer.

Sec. 2. The control and management of the affairs and funds of the National Consumers' League shall be vested in a central governing body, which shall be known as the Council. The membership of the Council shall consist of the officers of the National

Consumers' League and representatives from the State Consumers' Leagues. The officers of the National Consumers' League shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting. A Nominating Committee, appointed at the previous meeting, shall prepare a list of nominees to each office, and the ballot shall be sent to each State Secretary in the January preceding. Any State League may propose names that shall be printed on the list. The officers and *two* representatives of each State Consumers' League shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Council.

Sec. 3. *Election*—At the annual meeting of the Council the officers of the National Consumers' League shall be elected to serve for the ensuing year.

Sec. 4. The Council shall have power to elect Honorary Vice-Presidents at its annual meeting on recommendation of the Executive Committee.

Sec. 5. *Vacancies*—A vacancy in any office may be filled by the President, with the consent of a majority of the officers.

ARTICLE V

MEETINGS.

Section 1. The annual meeting of the Council shall be held at such time and place as shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee shall meet annually before the annual meeting of the Council, and shall prepare a report of the condition of the National Consumers' League to submit to the annual meeting of the Council. It shall also meet at such other times as shall seem necessary, to appropriate money and transact routine business. It shall further make such recommendations and suggestions as may from time to time seem desirable.

Sec. 3. Special meetings may be called at any time by the President or by a two-thirds vote of the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE VI

AMENDMENTS.

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any annual meeting of the Council, notice of such amendment having been submitted to the Secretary of the various State Consumers' Leagues at least two months before the annual meeting, or by a unanimous vote at the annual meeting of the Council.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section 1. *President*—The President shall be ex-officio a member of all committees; shall sign all written obligations of the League, and shall perform all such duties as usually pertain to that office. In the absence of the President his duties may be performed by the Vice-Presidents in their order; or, in the absence of the Vice-Presidents, a chairman may be elected for the occasion.

Sec. 2. *Recording Secretary*—The Recording Secretary shall attend all meetings of the Council and of the Executive Committee, and shall keep the minutes of the League and the Executive Committee.

Sec. 3. *General Secretary*—The General Secretary shall give notice of the time and place of meetings, inform new members of their election, keep a list of all State Leagues belonging to the National League, and of all Individual Members, and conduct the correspondence of the League. She shall have custody of all books, papers and pamphlets of the League, and take charge of such distribution of them as the Executive Committee may decide, and shall perform all duties usually appertaining to the office.

Sec. 4. *Treasurer*—The Treasurer shall hold all funds of the League, and shall deposit the same, in the name of the League, in such bank or trust company as the Executive Board shall direct. He shall pay out money only by check and as directed by the Executive Committee. He shall keep a correct account of all money received and expended, render reports of the condition of the treasury at the meetings of the Executive Board, and make a full audited report of the financial condition of the League at the annual meeting. The Treasurer shall be ex-officio a member of the Finance Committee.

ARTICLE II

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Section 1. Standing Committees shall be established at an annual meeting by a vote of the Council, upon recommendation by the Executive Committee adopted not later than the January meeting preceding.

Sec. 2. The Chairmen of all Standing Committees shall be appointed by the President, their term of office to continue until such time as a successor can be appointed, each Chairman to form his own committee, subject to the approval of the President.

1—*Committee on Finance.* The Committee on Finance shall have charge of the finances of the League, shall secure donations, make suggestions as to the possible ways of obtaining funds, and do all in its power to add to the financial support of the League. The Chairman shall prepare a budget for the year, in conference with the General Secretary and Treasurer, which shall be presented at the annual meeting.

2—*Committee on Label.* The Committee on Label shall investigate all applications for the National Consumers' League label, and report to the Executive Committee how far each applicant complies with the standards maintained by the League.

3—*Committee on International Relations.* The Committee on International Relations shall keep informed of all work along the lines of the Consumers' League done in other countries; shall correspond with the officials or those interested in the work in other countries, to gain an interchange of ideas and methods of work; also to bring about, so far as possible, co-operation between organizations in all countries of the world interested in the objects of the Consumers' League. It shall study international aspects of the work, and endeavor to bring into closer touch the various European and American Leagues.

4—*Committee on Legislation and Legal Defence of Labor Laws.* The Committee on Legislation shall keep informed and report to the Executive Committee all legislation concerning the objects in which the National Consumers' League is interested; also all bills in any way affecting industrial conditions which are liable to come before the legislatures. They shall further be empowered (subject to the approval of the Executive Committee) to draft bills or seek legislation in any way helpful to the work of the National Consumers' League, and shall assist in the defense of the laws by supplying additional legal counsel or other assistance.

5—*Committee on Publication.* The Committee on Publication shall have charge of the printing of all reports of the National Consumers' League and all other leaflets or literature which the Executive Committee decide to have published. It shall have pub-

lished in magazines and newspapers, whenever practicable, articles relating to the work of the League.

6—*Committee on Lectures.* The Committee on Lectures shall arrange meetings to be held in the interest of the League; shall secure speakers, who will go about from place to place and explain the principles, objects and aims of the National Consumers' League; also, as far as possible, interest people in the formation of new Leagues.

7—*Committee on Exhibits.* The Committee on Exhibits shall collect and administer an exhibit in the interest of the Consumers' League.

ARTICLE III

BRANCHES.

Branches of the National Consumers' League may be formed in any State or Territory of the United States. Each Branch shall be called a State or Territorial League, and shall control its own funds, elect its own officers, fix its own fees and dues, and manage its own affairs. Each State or Territorial Branch is allowed to have two representatives on the Executive Committee. Each State or Territorial Branch shall be represented at the annual meeting of the Council by the President and one delegate at large or by their alternates, and by delegates from each Individual League in proportion to its membership—one delegate for Leagues numbering one hundred or less, and an additional delegate for every additional one hundred members.

ARTICLE IV

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting, as described in Article IV, Section 1, of the Constitution, shall be held, as far as possible, in the East, South and West in rotation.

ARTICLE V

AMENDMENTS.

These By-Laws may be amended at any regular or special meeting of the League by a majority vote of the members present, provided that the intended amendment shall have been previously approved by the Executive Committee and that notice of the proposed amendment shall have been appended to the call for the meeting at which such amendment is to be acted upon.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL SESSION OF THE COUNCIL.

The eleventh annual session of the Council of the National Consumers' League was held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on March 2, 1910, at 10 a. m. In the absence of the President, Mrs. B. C. Gudden, Vice-President, in the chair. Roll call responded to as follows:

Illinois—Mrs. Wilmarth, Mrs. Van Der Vaart.

Massachusetts—Mrs. Sherwin, Mr. Bradley.

New York—Miss Sanford, Miss Stokes, Miss Goldmark.

Ohio—Mr. Cadwallader.

Pennsylvania—Miss Sanville, Miss Cochran, Miss Cohen.

Rhode Island—Mr. Bradley.

Wisconsin—Mrs. Stern, Mrs. Goff, Mrs. Galloway, Mrs. Gudden, Mrs. Mihills, Mrs. Strang, Mrs. Frank Bowen, Mrs. W. Schrage, Mrs. Zufeld.

University of Wisconsin—Miss Carey, Miss Flagelen.

Minutes of the previous meeting read and accepted with minor correction substituting the word *bill* for *law*.

The report of Mr. G. Hermann Kinnicutt, Treasurer, was read and on motion of Mrs. Sherwin accepted.

The General Secretary presented her report, which was accepted.

It was moved that the Executive Committee be empowered to fix time and place of the annual meeting. Unanimously carried.

Miss Cohen, delegate from Pittsburgh, extended the hospitality of her city for the next meeting. This invitation was referred to the Executive Committee.

Miss Sanford, of New York, spoke with special appreciation of the needs of the Food and Exhibit Committees; and also of the great effort that the raising of the present budget necessitated on the part of the members of the Finance Committee. Miss Sanford stated that, in spite of the fullest recognition of the claims of Standing Committees, it is impossible in the state of the finances to pledge any financial support to the work of such committees. Carried.

The following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Consumers' League of Wellesley College has asked the National Consumers' League to endorse the label of the Shirtwaist Makers' Union; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Label Committee be given power to endorse from time to time (and also to withdraw such endorsement) the label of any Union which may seek such endorsement, in any industry related to the work in which the Consumers' League is engaged, provided that this label covers in its requirements the requirements established for the use of the label of the National Consumers' League.

The report of the Committee on Legislation and Legal Defense of Labor Laws was given by Miss Josephine Goldmark, Secretary. Mrs. Wilmarth, of Chicago, moved the acceptance of the report, and Miss McDowell seconded the motion. Carried. A rising vote, expressing gratitude, was given Mr. Brandeis and Miss Goldmark.

The report of the Committee on Publications was given by the Chairman, Miss Josephine Goldmark. Report accepted.

The report of the Committee on Lectures was read by Mrs. Kelley. Report accepted.

Mr. Francis H. McLean, Chairman of Committee on International Relations, sent the report of his Committee, which was read by Mrs. Kelley. Report accepted.

The report of the Food Committee, Miss Alice Lakey, Chairman, was then read. Report accepted.

The following resolutions were introduced by the Food Committee:

Resolved, That the National Consumers' League respectfully urges upon Congress the necessity of amending the National Pure Food and Drugs Act in the following particulars, viz., To prohibit absolutely and unqualifiedly the use of benzoate of soda and similar chemical preservatives in the preparation and preservation of foods destined for interstate commerce, for the sake of preventing the utilization of unclean and offensive waste productions, which now, by the use of such preservatives, are branded as foodstuffs and sent through the channels of commerce.

Motion laid on table.

WHEREAS, President Taft's decision as to the labeling of whiskey discredits all food standards by ignoring the standards set for spirituous liquors by the Association of State and National Food and Dairy Departments at the Mackinac Convention, when the report on food standards was unanimously adopted; and

WHEREAS, These standards are of the utmost importance in defining what are the essential characteristics of foods produced and sold in America or imported chiefly for Americans; and

WHEREAS, President Taft's statement that neutral spirits, which the most eminent food chemists have declared an unlike substance to whiskey, may be added to whiskey and the whole product colored with burnt sugar or caramel without stating that fact on the label, together with his dismissal from the labels of the restraining and protecting words "compound" and "imitation," and his new definition of what constitutes a "blend," are destined to open the door for a return of all the evils of adulterated foods, drugs, liquors and medicines, that have for a time been held in check by the operation of the pure food law, following the opinions of President Roosevelt and Attorney-General Bonaparte, and upon the findings of Federal Judges Robb, Thompson and Humphrey, that whiskey and neutral spirits are not like substances; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Council of the National Consumers' League, protest against the action of the President, and urge upon state food officials, in all states, the necessity of prompt and concerted action on their part to avert the peril threatened by President Taft's decision, so that if consumers cannot have the protection of the federal law, they may at least be safeguarded by state law from a return of the former evils of adulterating and misbranding the foods, drugs, liquors and medicines of this people.

Adopted.

Mrs. Wilmarth moved that we urge the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he hereby is authorized to forbid by proclamation the entry of cocoa into the United States or her possessions, where it is shown to his satisfaction that the same is the product of slave labor.

Adopted.

The report of the Special Committee on Colleges and Graduates was read and accepted.

The report of the Special Committee on Exhibits was read and accepted.

Mrs. Sherwin moved that the Exhibit Committee be made one of the Standing Committees of the National League. Carried.

The Special Committee on Minimum Wage Boards, consisting of Miss Balch, of Wellesley, Chairman; Professor Seager, of Columbia; Mr. Herbert Mills, of Vassar; Mr. Arthur Holcombe, of Harvard; Rev. John A. Ryan, of St. Paul Seminary, have prepared

a bibliography and a tentative draft of a bill on wage boards now in the hands of the Publication Committee.

The General Secretary then read the paper of Miss Lakey on "What the Consumer Can Do for Pure Food."

A report of the Oregon Consumers' League was then read by the General Secretary.

The following letter was presented by the Council of Jewish Women:

To the Members of the National Consumers' League:

We beg to call your attention to an effort made by us to secure a higher moral tone in the general contents of the public press. We recognize the great educational power of a free press in a free country and believe that without infringing on its full liberty it is possible to restrict the amount of obnoxious news, such as details of murders, divorces, personal and social scandal, accidents, etc., which can only have a demoralizing effect on those who read it, especially on the youth of our country. With this object in view, the Council of Jewish Women at an annual executive meeting adopted the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That we vigorously deprecate the publication of such details of trials as are a menace to public morals, and also that we ask all public spirited persons to refuse support to those journals, that in the daily publishing of this and other most objectionable and sensational material, do ignore their high privilege.

"*Resolved*, That we oppose this evil in practical ways and especially in the line of developing public opinion to appreciate its danger. We earnestly appeal to editors to aid us in this effort."

On motion of Mr. Bradley, the League expressed sympathy with the work of the Council of Jewish Women.

Mrs. Van Der Vaart gave a brief report of the special work that Illinois is doing for the child labor law.

Mr. Bradley reported the child labor work for Massachusetts; the struggle with the theatrical interests and the resulting strengthening of the law.

The following report of the Special Committee on Amendments to By-Laws was read and unanimously adopted:

AMENDMENTS.

The following changes in the Constitution, endorsed by the Executive Committee and recommended by it to the Council, were adopted:

Art. III, Sec. 2, Line 12—Omit the words "one hundred" and insert "one thousand."

Art. IV, Sec. 4 shall read "The Council shall have power to elect Honorary Vice-Presidents at its annual meeting on recommendation of the Executive Committee."

Sec. 4 shall become Sec. 5.

Art. V, Sec. 1 shall be amended to read "The annual meeting of the Council shall be held at such time and place as shall be determined by the Executive Committee."

BY-LAWS

Art. II, Sec. 1—Insert as Sec. 1 the following: "Standing Committees shall be established at an annual meeting by a vote of the Council, upon recommendation by the Executive Committee adopted not later than the January meeting preceding."

The following order of business for Council meetings, reported by the Legislative Committee, was adopted:

- 1—Roll Call,
- 2—Minutes,
- 3—Report of Treasurer,
- 4—Report of Finance Committee,
- 5—Report of Secretary,
- 6—Report of Standing Committees,
- 7—Report of Special Committees,
- 8—Unfinished Business,
- 9—New Business,
- 10—Report of Nominating Committee,
- 11—Election of Officers.

The Nominating Committee, consisting of:

Professor Jacob Hollander, of Maryland, Chairman;

Miss Cornelia Bradford, of New Jersey;

Miss Emily Bissell, of Delaware,

presented the tentative ticket. (See List of Officers, page 1.)

The Secretary was instructed to cast a ballot for the list of officers as presented, and they were duly declared elected.

After a hearty vote of thanks to the Wisconsin and Milwaukee Leagues, the Council adjourned.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY

By far the most important event of the year is the decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois sustaining as constitutional the ten hours law for women employed in factories, mechanical establishments and laundries.

If the National Consumers' League had done no other useful thing besides its contribution towards this decision, our eleven years' existence would be justified by this alone. For the thousands of women and girls in Illinois whose fatigue will at once be reduced are by no means the only beneficiaries of this work. All their innumerable successors will profit by it. But this is not all. The old decision has been for fifteen years a baneful influence in every industrial state in the Republic, always raising the question whether, after all, it was wise to spend energy in trying to get legislation of this character when the courts were likely to hold it contrary to the state if not to the federal constitution. This mildewing influence is now at an end, and we can go forward with new hope and assurance.

The text of the decision is given in full elsewhere in this report; and the relation of the National Consumers' League to the decision is shown in the reports of the Committees on Legislation and on Publication. The court reverses its decision of fifteen years before (in May, 1895) that no restriction could be placed upon the working hours of women, and now places Illinois in line with Massachusetts, Nebraska, Washington, Oregon, and the Supreme Court of the United States, establishing ten hours as the legal maximum working day in the industries named.

Since the publication of our last report, containing the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Oregon case, that state has extended the benefits of the ten hours day to women in mercantile institutions, transportation and communication.

Upon the basis of these two decisions, it seems reasonable to plan for the extension of the ten hours law for women in every state, and to all industries in the census period 1910-1920. To this end, Miss Goldmark is continuing her work upon fatigue and disease.

It is cheering to note that the publication of the Illinois deci-

sion was immediately followed by the withdrawal from further consideration in the New York legislature of a disgraceful bill intended to exempt women and girls sixteen years old and older employed in canneries and fruit preserving establishments from the meagre protection now afforded them by the law. Had this bill become law, employers would have been free to keep them at work unlimited hours from June 15th to October 15th, each employer merely being required to keep for each woman and girl a record of the hours and minutes worked each day, and not letting the total exceed an average of ten hours each day throughout that period. Thus canner A might have employed a girl sixteen years old twenty hours a day for two months, and then sent her to canner B who might employ her twenty hours a day for the remaining two months of the four. Both employers would be strictly within the terms of the bill, provided each had kept a full record of the hours worked!

It is safe to predict, in the light of the Illinois decision, that this cruel measure will never be heard of again.

The National Consumers' League now embraces fifty-four Leagues in the following states: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Wisconsin.

There are Consumers' Leagues in the following universities, colleges and boarding schools: The University of Wisconsin, Wellesley, Vassar, Smith, Bryn Mawr, Radcliffe, Mt. Holyoke, Swarthmore, Milwaukee-Downer, the Dwight School, Englewood, N. J.; Lasell Seminary, Mrs. Dow's School at Briarcliff Manor, and St. Agnes School, Albany, N. Y.

In several universities and colleges, members of the faculty are active members of the National Consumers' League, although there is no League or branch within the institution. This is notably the case at Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Chicago, St. Paul's Seminary, Oberlin and the University of California.

In Rochester, N. Y., excellent work has been done under the chairmanship of Mrs. Gardner Raymond by a Consumers' League Committee numbering more than two hundred members within the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. It is an anomalous condition that a large group of persons who have carried on an

unusually active campaign do not appear in the directory in this report because they constitute a committee of a local organization, not an autonomous Consumers' League. A similar anomaly exists in Pasadena, Cal., where a committee of the Shakespeare Club has for several years been doing most of the work ordinarily done by an efficient local Consumers' League.

The label is used by sixty-five manufacturers operating seventy-five factories in Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin.

It is reasonable to hope that this list may grow more rapidly in consequence of the Illinois decision, because the desire of employers to have overtime work has, hitherto, been one of the great obstacles to the use of the label.

WORK AT NIGHT BY BOYS AND GIRLS.

A very long step forward has been taken in New York and Ohio by the enactment of statutes prohibiting the employment of boys at night in the telegraph and messenger service before the twenty-first birthday in New York, and the eighteenth birthday in Ohio. While this progress is due to the efforts of the National Child Labor Committee, the enforcement of the law will depend upon the co-operation of citizens throughout these two states in reporting violations of the law whenever they may occur. The task of making public the provisions of the law, and of carrying on a campaign of education preliminary to similar legislation in all the states is properly our own. No nocturnal visit from a young messenger, telegraph or delivery boy should ever be allowed to pass without vigorous protest addressed to the employer.

Cincinnati appears to be the one large city in which girls are not employed at night in the telephone service. The request is hereby addressed to all readers of this report that they send to the General Secretary the name of any company in any city known to employ exclusively adult men at night in the telephone service. It is desired to make a white list of such communities.

It is impossible to overstate the undesirability of this particular form of night work for women and girls; and the fact that boys in the telegraph service are protected against it, while nothing is done for girls in the telephone service is a challenge to Consumers' Leagues everywhere.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS

The newest development of our work is the establishment by the Consumers' League of Philadelphia, and projected establishment by the Consumers' League Committee of the Women's Industrial and Educational Union of Rochester, N. Y., of bureaus for placing young workers with a view to helping the individuals thus placed, but also getting trustworthy acquaintance with the conditions of work in the places to which they are sent. No more practical contribution than this could be made, to the new movement for educating and protecting *all* the young workers and minimizing the supply of unskilled workers created by our industrial conditions.

MINIMUM WAGE BOARDS

An important address by the Rev. John A. Ryan, of St. Paul Seminary, at the eleventh annual meeting, dealt with minimum wage boards. The campaign of education and legislation for minimum wage boards is undertaken in accordance with a recommendation of the International Conference of Consumers' Leagues held in Geneva, Switzerland, in September, 1908. A special committee has been formed with Miss Emily Greene Balch, of Wellesley College, as chairman. Through the efforts of Miss Balch, a tentative bill has been drafted to be discussed and ultimately submitted to the legislatures—one more contribution by the National Consumers' League to the nation-wide movement for uniform labor legislation.

The Consumers' League has been forced to the advocacy of minimum wage board laws by the stern teachings of experience. After twenty years of effort, between fifty and sixty retail merchants in New York City have been brought to agree to pay to women eighteen years old and upward, who have had one year's experience as clerks, not less than six dollars a week. Meanwhile, Miss S. B. Ainslie's investigation of the income and expenses of working women and girls shows that eight dollars is the least upon which women in New York City can keep themselves in health and efficiency. So grave a discrepancy between the need of the workers and the minimum wage attained in twenty years by the method of organized persuasion, calls for new and more effective ways of compelling payment of a living wage. This call is strengthened by the demand of tuberculosis sanatoriums for funds for the care of

broken down workers, the demand of reformatories for ever larger appropriations for use in reforming women who have abandoned the attempt to live on wages which do not support them, and the steady growth of institutions for the care of the insane and the melancholy. It is much to be desired that a careful study should be made of the relation of underpay and overwork to these three sets of institutions. It is not the daughters of the rich who fill them and fill their waiting lists. It is largely the ill-paid, unskilled and semi-skilled young workers who cannot replace by recreation and good food the nervous energy which they spend in their daily work, and who inevitably give way in health or morals, or both. So long as women's wages rest upon the assumption that every woman has a husband, father, brother or lover contributing to her support, so long these sinister incidents of women's industrial employment (tuberculosis, insanity, vice) are inevitable.

Minimum wage boards involve the fullest publicity of payrolls and wage-books and assure to the public clear knowledge, where now there is blank ignorance on the part of the shopping public of wages and the consequence of those wages.

The English statute, which took effect January 1st, 1910, affords an interesting and helpful basis of comparison for this new effort.

The text, with an introduction by Mr. A. N. Holcombe, of the Department of Economics of Harvard University, may be had on application to the National Consumers' League.

MEETINGS

During the year, the secretary has attended, in the interest of the League, one hundred and thirty-three meetings in sixteen states and the District of Columbia; California, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. The places and dates of these meetings were as follows:

1909.

March 5—New York City, Teachers' College, Columbia University.

19—Northampton, Mass., Parlor meeting.

Northampton, Mass., Smith College Consumers' League.

20—Boston, Mass., Conference with Executive Committee of Massachusetts League.

23—Paterson, N. J., Parlor meeting, the Mayor presiding.

- April 7—Albany, N. Y., Hearing on Mercantile Employees' bill.
 14—New York City, Girls' Hebrew Technical School.
 17—Philadelphia, Pa., American Academy of Political and Social Science.
 19—New York City, Consumers' League public meeting.
 20—New York City, Conference on Truancy Work.
 New York City, California Club.
 21—Oberlin, Ohio—Oberlin College.
 23—St. Louis, Mo.—Social Workers' Conference.
 St. Louis, Mo.—Mary Institute.
 St. Louis, Mo., Girls' School.
 St. Louis, Mo., Conference with Officers of St. Louis Consumers' League.
 St. Louis, Mo., Evening public meeting.
 25—Oshkosh, Wis., Congregational Church.
 26—Oshkosh, Wis., State Normal School.
 27—Menasha, Wis., Delegate meeting Consumers' League.
 29—Minneapolis, Minn., National Y. W. C. A. biennial meeting.
 30—Minneapolis, Minn., University of Minnesota.
- May 1—Minneapolis, Minn., Child Labor Committee.
 3—Chicago, Ill., Conference on ten hours bill.
 5—Ypsilanti, Mich., Normal School.
 7—Rochester, N. Y., Women's Industrial and Educational Union.
 12—New York City, National Child Labor Committee.
 14—New York City, Congestion Committee.
 20—Stamford, Conn., Public meeting.
- June 6—Montclair, N. J., First Congregational Church.
 8—Boston, Mass., Conference with Officers of Consumers' League of Massachusetts.
 9—Buffalo, N. Y., National Conference of Charities and Corrections.
 15—Rochester, N. Y., Public meeting.
 18—New York City, Summer School of Philanthropy.
- July 4—Seattle, Wash., First Christian Church.
 11—Seattle, Wash., St. Anne's Congregational Church.
 16—Seattle, Wash., Public meeting, Armory Hall.
 18—Portland, Ore., Unitarian Church.
 Portland, Ore., Presbyterian Church.
 Portland, Ore., Congregational Church.
 19—Portland, Ore., Parlor meeting, home of Mrs. Ballou.
 20—Portland, Ore., Portland Heights Club.
 21—Portland, Ore., Parlor meeting, home of Mrs. Lampson, Wil-
 lamette Heights.
 22—Portland, Ore., Catholic Institute.
 Portland, Ore., Irvington Club.
 Portland, Ore., Presbyterian Church, prayer meeting.

- July 23—Portland, Ore., Conference with League members and business men.
 Portland, Ore., Public meeting, Chamber of Commerce.
- 29—Berkeley, Cal., Hearst Hall, public meeting.
- 31—Berkeley, Cal., Association of Collegiate Alumnæ.
- August 2—San Francisco, Cal., Conference with Milk Commission.
 6—San Francisco, Cal., Swastika Club.
 8—Oakland, Cal., Oakland Unitarian Church.
 San Francisco, Cal., California Club.
 10—Palo Alto, Cal., Public meeting.
 11—Palo Alto, Cal., Baptist Church.
 13—San Francisco, Cal., Nurses' Association.
 San Francisco, Cal., Central Labor Council.
 15—Berkeley, Cal., Unitarian Church.
 17—Berkeley, Cal., University—Opening lecture, Miss Peixotto's class.
 20—San Diego, Cal., Public meeting.
 21—Los Angeles, Cal., City Club.
 22—Los Angeles, Cal., Friday Morning Club.
 27—Denver, Colo., National Association Food and Dairy Commissioners' annual meeting.
- October 18—Syracuse, N. Y., Consumers' League.
 19—New York City, State Association of Nurses.
 20—Richmond, Va., National Association of Health Officers.
 21—Troy, N. Y., State Woman Suffrage Association.
 27—New York City, National Child Labor Committee.
 28—New York City, American Association for Labor Legislation.
 New York State Branch annual meeting.
- November 1—New York City, School of Philanthropy.
 3—New York City, State Child Labor Committee.
 4—New York City, School of Philanthropy.
 5—Boston, Mass., Conference with Massachusetts League officers.
 9—New York City, Greenwich House, Conference on Minimum Wage Boards.
 11—New York City, Barnard College.
 12—Harrisburg, Pa., State Federation of Women's Clubs.
 17—Philadelphia, Pa., Consumers' League.
 19—New York City, Teachers' College.
 21—New York City, Pilgrim Church.
 Brooklyn, N. Y., People's Forum.
 22—New York City, Brooklyn Heights School.
 23—Philadelphia, Pa., Friends' School.
 26—New York City, Harlem Liberal Association.
- December 5—Boston, Mass., Woman's Trade Union League.
 6—Boston, Mass., Conference with Labor leaders.

- December 7—Littleton, Mass., Lyceum.
 8—Boston, Mass., School for Social Workers.
 9—Boston, Mass., Conference with officers of Massachusetts Consumers' League.
 12—Warsaw, N. Y., Church Union Meeting.
 16—Rochester, N. Y., Parlor meeting, house of Mrs. Wolf.
 Rochester, N. Y., Social Center, West High School.
 17—Rochester, N. Y., Local Consumers' League.
 Rochester, N. Y., Social Center, East High School.
 18—Rochester, N. Y., Parlor meeting, home of Mrs. Bissell.
 Rochester, N. Y., Social Center.
 19—Rochester, N. Y., People's Sunday Evening.
 20—New York City, Y. W. C. A. Training School for Secretaries.
 New York City, National Child Labor Committee.
 21—New York City, Parents' and Teachers' meeting, Staten Island.

1910.

- January 4—New York City, Meeting at Gainsborough Studios.
 7—New York City, Commission on Unemployment.
 9—Stamford, Conn., Universalist Church.
 12—New York City, Normal College.
 13—New York City, New York Hospital Nurses' Alumnae Association.
 14—Boston, Mass., Faneuil Hall, public meeting of National Child Labor Committee.
 Boston, Mass., University of Boston, evening public meeting.
 15—Elizabeth, N. J., Unitarian Church.
 17—Washington, D. C., Conference with Commissioners on Uniform Legislation.
 18—Washington, D. C., Conference with Commissioners on Uniform Legislation.
 19—New York City, Women's Medical Association.
 20—New York City, Parlor meeting.
 23—New York City, Church of the Ascension.
 25—Wellesley, Mass., Wellesley College.
 27—New York City, Cooper Union—Annual meeting Consumers' League of New York City.
- February 3—Ithaca, N. Y., School of Philanthropy.
 Ithaca, N. Y., Women students public meeting.
 9—New York City, Working Women's Club.
 New York City, Flatbush Unitarian Church.
 11—South Hadley, Mass., Mt. Holyoke College.
 12—New York City, Union Seminary.
 15—Yonkers, N. Y., Annual meeting State Consumers' League.
 Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Public meeting.
 19—Cleveland, Ohio—Annual meeting State Consumers' League.

February 20—Cleveland, Ohio—Dr. Pratt's Church.

21—Cleveland, Ohio, College for Women, Western Reserve University.

22—Cleveland, Ohio, Executive Board, Consumers' League of Ohio.

23—Cleveland, Ohio, Educational Alliance.

24—Oberlin, Ohio, Public meeting.

25—Oberlin, Ohio, Chapel Service.

Painesville, Ohio, Lake Erie College.

26—Painesville, Ohio, Lake Erie College.

Youngstown, Ohio, League of Clubs.

REPORT OF THE LABEL COMMITTEE

The Label Committee has considered a number of applications for the use of the label. As in previous years, the use of the label has been granted to more manufacturers in Massachusetts than in any other state because the rigid law relating to the working hours of women has there maintained the standard of factories in this respect, and also because the Consumers' League of Massachusetts concentrates its attention more closely upon the label than does any other League.

The application of the Oregon Consumers' League for permission to use the label as a seal on milk bottles was granted on condition that the Oregon Consumers' League guarantee the employment of a veterinarian and a bacteriologist, and also make itself responsible for good working conditions in the dairies. The power thus granted has not been used because the Oregon State, and the Portland municipal officers immediately entered upon a new career of activity.

Beginning January 1, 1911, manufacturers who use the label will be required to have it stitched to garments. Hitherto, in certain cases, labels have been either stamped upon the goods or attached to the garment with paste or pins.

At the request of the Consumers' League of Wellesley College, the following resolution was passed in regard to endorsing the label of the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union:

Be it resolved, That the Label Committee be given power to endorse from time to time (and also to withdraw such endorsement) the label of any Union which may seek such endorsement, in any industry related to the work in which the Consumers' League is engaged, provided that this label covers in its requirements the requirements established for the use of the label of the National Consumers' League.

MANUFACTURERS AUTHORIZED TO USE THE LABEL.

Illinois—

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, underwear, medium and fine.

George Lewis, Chicago, underwear, medium and fine.

A. Roth Chicago, dressing sacques.

Maine—

The C. F. Hathaway Company, Waterville, fine underwear.

Maryland—

Mendels Bros., Baltimore, wrappers, kimonos, house suits and waists.

E. Pohl & Co., Baltimore, corsets.

Massachusetts—

George G. Bean, Winchester and Quincy, skirts, petticoats, kimonos, house dresses, aprons and dressing sacques.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston, petticoats.

W. H. Burns Company, Worcester, fine underwear (women's and children's).

Clark Manufacturing Company, Boston, skirt and stocking supporters.

Columbia Bathing Suit Company, Boston and Gloucester, bathing and gymnasium suits.

Continental Waist Company, Boston, ladies' silk and lace waists.

Elliott Manufacturing Company, Boston, shirtwaists and petticoats.

Fairmount Underwear Company, Hyde Park, underwear, cheap and medium.

Davis Frank, Boston, underwear, medium and fine.

The George Frost Manufacturing Company, Boston, skirt and stocking supporters.

Green & Green, Worcester, fine underwear.

The German Embroidery Company, Boston, doing work for the Continental Waist Company.

Holden-Graves Company, Boston and Gloucester, aprons, tea gowns and wash suits.

C. F. Hovey & Co., Boston, for order work in their own work-rooms.

A. Israel, Worcester, underwear, skirts, flannelette gowns.

Jordan Marsh Company, Boston, for order work in their own work-rooms.

Mrs. M. E. Kelsey, Boston, Bostonia petticoats.

Lester, Mintz & Co., Boston, petticoats.

Lincoln Manufacturing Co., Boston, petticoats and ladies' underwear.

Natick Underwear Company, Springfield, underwear (women's and children's).

Priscilla Undermuslin Company, Springfield, undermuslins.

Meyer Rosenfeld, Boston and Quincy, wrappers, dressing sacques, shirt-waist suits.

Royal Manufacturing Company, Gloucester, ladies' and misses' wash dresses.

R. H. Sircom & Co., Melrose, petticoats.

Sterling Manufacturing Company, Cambridge, skirts, petticoats, underwear, children's dresses and rompers.

Superior Manufacturing Company, Boston, "Boston Silk Petticoat."

Westboro Underwear Company, Westboro, underwear, cheap and medium.

Whitall Underwear Company, Lowell, underwear, medium and fine.

Michigan—

W. H. Allen Company, Detroit, underwear.

Crescent Works, Ann Arbor, corsets.

Jackson Corset Company, Jackson, corsets.

A. Krolik & Co., Detroit, corsets.

McGee Brothers Company, Jackson, petticoats.

Standard Underwear Company, Jackson and Grand Rapids, fine underwear.

New Hampshire—

Ideal Manufacturing Company, Tilton, wrappers, skirts and waists.
Manchester Garment Company, Manchester, petticoats.

New Jersey—

Henry A. Dix & Sons Company, Millville, Carmel and Bridgeton, wrappers, dressing jackets.

New York—

Abramowitz & Brill, New York City, ladies' underwear.
Columbia Skirt Company, }
Gillette Skirt Company, } Cortland, petticoats.
New York Skirt Company, }
Dey Bros. & Co., Syracuse, underwear.
Henry A. Dix & Sons Company, New York City, women's and misses' tub dresses.
M. Wilber Dyer Company, New York City, ladies' underwear.
Elmira Skirt Company, Elmira, petticoats.
Gilbert Manufacturing Company, New York City, petticoats.
Poughkeepsie Queen Undermuslins Company, Poughkeepsie, undermuslins.
Utica Skirt Manufacturing Company, Utica, skirts.
The Wade Company, New York City, corsets.
The Wolf Company, New York City, underwear.

Ohio—

Miss Antoinette Rouland, Cleveland, aprons.

Pennsylvania—

Middendorf Bros., Philadelphia, fine underwear.
A. L. Samuels, Philadelphia, petticoats.
J. B. Sheppard & Sons, Philadelphia, fine underwear.

Rhode Island—

W. H. Anderson & Co., Providence, underwear.
The Keach & Brown Company, Valley Falls, fine underwear, curtains.

Vermont—

Brandon Garment Company, Brandon, wrappers.
Brown, Durrell & Co., Chester, wrappers, house dresses, waists, etc.
Richmond Underwear Company, Richmond, children's drawers and waists.

Wisconsin—

Leona Garment Company, La Crosse, three-piece undergarments.
Western Underwear Company, Oshkosh, underwear, all grades.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION AND THE LEGAL DEFENSE OF LABOR LAWS

By the Secretary, MISS JOSEPHINE GOLDMARK.

During the past year, the Secretary has continued her investigation into the literature of fatigue and working hours. This was undertaken to supplement and complete the opinions and statistics on overwork collected two years ago for the brief in defense of the Oregon ten hours Law before the United States Supreme Court. The Russell Sage Foundation has, to date, given the sum of \$2,500 for salaries of readers and clerical work to carry on this investigation.

The first practical use of the results of this study was in defense of the Illinois ten hours case, for which a brief of 600 pages was prepared by the Secretary of this Committee, under the direction of Mr. Louis D. Brandeis, of Boston. In September, 1909, Judge Tuthill, of the Circuit Court of Cook County, issued an injunction, enjoining the chief factory inspector, Mr. E. T. Davies, and the state's attorney, Mr. W. E. Wayman, from enforcing the newly-enacted law. This law prohibited the employment of women in mechanical establishments, factories and laundries more than ten hours in one day.

In accordance with the object for which this Committee was formed, the defense of labor laws, the Secretary communicated at once last September with the Illinois officials and with representatives of various Illinois civic organizations.

The gratuitous services of Mr. Louis Brandeis, of Boston, were obtained for the State of Illinois, as we had previously secured his services for the State of Oregon in the ten hours case before the United States Supreme Court in 1908. Later, through the good offices of the Illinois Section of the American Association for Labor Legislation, the services of Mr. W. C. Calhoun, then newly appointed ambassador to China, were also obtained in defense of the law. The National Consumers' League, by enlisting the volunteer aid of distinguished counsel in these two Oregon and Illinois cases, obscure in importance at the time, has set a new standard in the defense of labor laws before the courts.

The far-reaching effect of the favorable Oregon decision, which settled for all time the right of a state under the federal constitution to protect its laboring women from overwork, is shown by the large number of states which have legislated in regard to women's hours during the past two years since the decision was rendered. In the East such laws have been passed or amended in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts and Rhode Island; in the West, in Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana and Missouri, Oregon and Arizona; and in Louisiana and South Carolina in the South. In some of these states there had been no previous restriction upon the working hours

of women; that is, in Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana (telephone operators now protected) and Arizona (laundry workers now protected).

It is estimated that the favorable Illinois decision handed down April, 1910, sustaining the Illinois ten hours law, will free from overstrain 30,000 women now working upwards of ten hours a day and many more who are impressed into overtime work at rush seasons.

During the past year other cases affecting the constitutionality of laws limiting women's hours of labor have arisen in Virginia, Missouri, Michigan and Louisiana. In all of these cases copies of the Illinois brief were supplied by this Committee. In Virginia the constitutionality of the law was sustained by the lower courts and the Virginia Supreme Court dismissed the writ of error on which it was sought to appeal the case. In Michigan, the case is still pending. In Louisiana the law was sustained.

SPECIAL FUND FOR THE ILLINOIS CASE.

The heavy expense incurred by this Committee in printing at short notice the 600-page brief in defense of the Illinois case, was met by raising a special fund. Appeals for contributions were sent to individual persons in various cities; several State Consumers' Leagues contributed direct; while two other interested organizations helped to complete the fund, viz., the Illinois Section of the American Association for Labor Legislation, and the Illinois Woman's Trade Union League. Grateful acknowledgment is made to Mr. Pierre Jay, of New York, for acting as Treasurer. The donations, arranged by states, follow:

New York	\$685.00
Massachusetts	426.41
Illinois	330.00
Illinois Branch American Association for Labor Legislation	450.00
Illinois Woman's Trade Union League.....	100.00
Pennsylvania	323.50
Ohio	100.00
Oregon	50.00
New Jersey	15.00
Maryland	10.00
Wisconsin	10.00
Texas	1.00
Sale of briefs	31.95
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	\$2,532.86

PIERRE JAY, *Treasurer.*

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS.

OPINION FILED APRIL 21, 1910

Appeal from Circuit Court of Cook County

W. C. RITCHIE & Co., a corporation, *et al.*, Appellees, *vs.* JOHN E. W. WAYMAN, *et al.*, Appellants.

TEN HOUR LAW FOR WOMEN CONSTITUTIONAL.—“An act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation” (1909 Hurd, p. 1109) which limits the time to ten hours in any one day in which a female shall work in such establishments is constitutional in all of its particulars and as an entirety. It is a legitimate exercise of the police power of the state, is not amenable to the objection that it is special legislation; 1, in singling out the business of those persons who are conducting mechanical establishments or factories or laundries; 2, in dividing men and women into classes; 3, in dividing women into two classes.

Mr. Justice Hand delivered the opinion of the court:

This was a bill in chancery filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County by the appellees, W. C. Ritchie & Co., an Illinois corporation, and W. E. Ritchie, its president and general manager, and Anna Kusserow and Dora Windeguth, two of the employees of said corporation, against the appellants, John E. W. Wayman, as state's attorney for Cook County, and Edgar T. Davies, chief state factory inspector for the State of Illinois, to enjoin the enforcement against W. C. Ritchie & Co., and its officers and employees, and all persons similarly situated in the State of Illinois who may become parties to this suit, of “An act to regulate and limit the hours of employment of females in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry in order to safeguard the health of such employees; to provide for its enforcement and a penalty for its violation.”

The bill avers that W. C. Ritchie & Co., an Illinois corporation, is engaged in the city of Chicago in the business of manufacturing paper boxes, paper box machinery, etc., and that W. E. Ritchie is the president and general manager of said corporation; that Anna Kusserow and Dora Windeguth, who are citizens of the United States and are of the ages of forty-five and thirty-two years, respectively, are in the employ of W. C. Ritchie & Co., in its business of manufacturing paper boxes, paper box machinery, etc., and that they have each been so employed for many years, and sets forth in detail the services which they each perform in said business. It is also averred that W. C. Ritchie & Co. have in their employ in said business, in addition to Anna Kusserow and Dora Windeguth, seven hundred and fifty females, and that during the rush season in said business, and to enable said corporation to fill its orders and comply with its contracts, it is necessary that its female employees work more than ten hours per day. It is also averred that W. E. Ritchie, as general manager of said corporation, and with the knowledge and consent of said corporation, has employed and allowed an adult

female to work in said business of manufacturing paper boxes, paper box machinery, etc., more than ten hours in one day. It is also averred that the said paper box factory is situated in a well lighted, heated and ventilated building and that the conditions surrounding its employees while at work are sanitary and healthful. It is also averred that the defendants, John E. W. Wayman, as state's attorney, and Edgar T. Davies, as chief state factory inspector, have instituted proceedings against W. E. Ritchie and the corporation for a violation of said act, which act, exclusive of the title, reads as follows:

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly: That no female shall be employed in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry in this state more than ten hours during any one day. The hours of work may be so arranged as to permit the employment of females at any time so that they shall not work more than ten hours during the twenty-four hours of any day.

"Sec. 2. Any employer who shall require any female to work in any of the places mentioned in section 1 of this act, more than the number of hours provided for in this act, during any day of twenty-four hours, or who shall fail, neglect or refuse so to arrange the work of females in his employ that they shall not work more than the number of hours provided for in this act, during any one day, or who shall permit or suffer any overseer, superintendent or other agent of any such employer to violate any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined for each offense in a sum of not less than \$25 or more than \$100.

"Sec. 3. The state department of factory inspection shall be charged with the duty of enforcing the provisions of this act and prosecuting all violations thereof.

"Sec. 4. All acts and parts of acts in conflict herewith are hereby repealed."—Approved June 15, 1909; in force July 1, 1909. (Laws of 1909, p. 212.)

It is also averred that said act is unconstitutional and void, and the prayer of the bill is that the defendants be enjoined from enforcing the provisions of said act as against the complainants.

The defendants interposed a demurrer to said bill, which was overruled, and the defendants having elected to stand by their demurrer, the court entered a decree perpetually enjoining the defendants from enforcing against the complainants, and against all other persons who are similarly situated and who may intervene in this cause, any of the provisions of said act, and the defendants have prosecuted an appeal to this court.

The case of *People vs. Bowes-Allegretti Co.*, in which a judgment of conviction for the violation of said act has been entered against the defendants by the Municipal Court of Chicago and which case is now pending in this court upon writ of error, has, upon the joint motion of the parties to that case, been consolidated with this chancery suit, and that case was argued orally with the chancery suit and submitted upon the briefs filed in the chancery suit. The question of the jurisdiction of a court of chancery to entertain the bill filed in this case has not been raised in the court below

and has not been raised in this court. We will therefore consider the errors assigned upon the records filed in the chancery suit and in the criminal case together and file but one opinion in the consolidated case.

The object of this litigation is to test the constitutionality of the act of 1909, which is generally referred to as the Woman's Ten Hour Law, and the various contentions of the parties will be taken up and will be disposed of so far as we think their consideration necessary for a proper disposition of the question involved.

It is first contended that the act of 1909, known as the Woman's Ten Hour Law, is in conflict with section 2 of article 2 of the constitution of 1870, which provides that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," in this: that it deprives W. C. Ritchie & Co. of the right to freely contract with its female employees and the right of its female employees to freely contract with W. C. Ritchie & Co. for their labor,—a property right,—by prohibiting adult female employees from agreeing to work, and from working, more than ten hours in any one day in the business of manufacturing paper boxes, paper box machinery, etc., as that business is carried on by W. C. Ritchie & Co. in the city of Chicago.

The legislation passed in comparatively recent years in this state, and in general by the states of the Union, has emancipated women, so that they now have the right to contract substantially as do men. It has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States in *Lochner vs. New York*, 198 U. S. 45, that a law prohibiting men from working in bakeries more than ten hours a day, or sixty hours in a week, was an arbitrary interference with the freedom of contract guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment is substantially the same, so far as it guarantees to the citizen the right of freedom of contract, as is the provision of our state constitution heretofore quoted. It was conceded upon the oral argument by appellants, that if the statute now under consideration had been passed with a view to limit the employment of men in mechanical establishments, factories or laundries to ten hours during any one day it would be an arbitrary interference with the right of men to contract for their labor and unconstitutional and void. If, therefore, such an enactment would be void as to men, does it necessarily follow that such enactment must be held invalid when by its express language the enactment is limited to women, as is the statute now under consideration? This court has recently held that the disposition of property may be limited or regulated when the public interest requires that its disposition should be limited or regulated. (*City of Chicago vs. Schmidinger*, 243 Ill. 167.) If, therefore, the public interest requires that the time which women shall be permitted to work in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry should be limited to ten hours in any one day, we are unable to see why this statute is not constitutional.

The right of the individual to contract with reference to labor is held inviolable under the constitution on the ground that the privilege of contracting with reference to labor is a property right, within the purview of the constitution. (*Fraser vs. People*, 141 Ill. 171.) There inhere in the

state, however, certain sovereign powers, among which powers is that characterized as the police power, which, when broadly stated, is that power of the state which relates to the conservation of the health, morals and general welfare of the public, and the property rights of the citizen are always held and enjoyed subject to the reasonable exercise of the police power by the state. If this statute can be sustained, it must be sustained, we think, as an exercise of the police power. In *City of Chicago vs. Bowman Dairy Co.*, 234 Ill. 294, it was said (p. 297): "The police power is said to be an attribute of sovereignty and to exist without any reservation in the constitution, and to be founded upon the duty of the state to protect its citizens and to provide for the safety and good order of society." In *McPherson vs. Village of Chebanse*, 114 Ill. 46, an ordinance prohibiting persons from keeping open their places of business in a city or village for the purpose of vending goods, wares and merchandise on Sunday was sustained as a proper exercise of the police power. In *Booth vs. People*, 186 Ill. 43, section 130 of the Criminal Code, which declares grain option contracts to be gambling contracts, was held to be a valid police regulation. In *City of Chicago vs. Gunning System*, 214 Ill. 628, on page 635, it was said: "The police power of the state is that inherent or plenary power which enables the state to prohibit all things hurtful to the comfort, safety and welfare of society, and may be termed 'the law of overruling necessity.' (Town of Lake View vs. Rosehill Cemetery Co., 70 Ill. 191; Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railway Co. vs. People, 105 Ill. 236.) Anything which is hurtful to the public interest is subject to the police power and may be restrained or prohibited in the exercise of that power. (Dunne vs. People, 94 Ill. 120; Cole vs. Hall, 103 *id.* 30; Harmon vs. City of Chicago, 110 *id.* 400.) All rights, whether tenable or untenable, are held subject to this police power. —*Northwestern Fertilizing Co. vs. Village of Hyde Park*, 70 Ill. 634." In *City of Chicago vs. Bowman Dairy Co.* *supra*, it was held the regulation of the sale of milk and cream in bottles and glass jars by a city was a proper exercise of the police power, and in *City of Chicago vs. Schmidinger*, *supra*, that the bread ordinances of the city of Chicago, which fixed the size of loaves and regulated the sale of bread, were a valid exercise of the police power.

From the examples above referred to, found in adjudicated cases, it will be seen that the police power is a very broad power, and may be applied to the regulation of every property right so far as it may be reasonably necessary for the state to exercise such power to guard the health, morals and general welfare of the public. It is known to all men (and what we know as men we cannot profess to be ignorant of as judges) that woman's physical structure and the performance of maternal functions place her at a great disadvantage in the battle of life; that while a man can work for more than ten hours a day without injury to himself, a woman, especially when the burdens of motherhood are upon her, cannot; that while a man can work standing upon his feet for more than ten hours a day, day after day, without injury to himself, a woman cannot, and that to require a woman to stand upon her feet for more than ten hours in any one day

and perform severe manual labor while thus standing, day after day, has the effect to impair her health, and that as weakly and sickly women cannot be the mothers of vigorous children, it is of the greatest importance to the public that the state take such measures as may be necessary to protect its women from the consequences induced by long continuous manual labor in those occupations which tend to break them down physically. It would therefore seem obvious that legislation which limits the number of hours which women shall be permitted to work to ten hours in a single day in such employments as are carried on in mechanical establishments and laundries would tend to preserve the health of women and insure the production of vigorous offspring by them and would directly conduce to the health, morals and general welfare of the public, and that such legislation would fall clearly within the police power of the state. Legislation limiting the number of hours which women shall work in establishments similar to those enumerated in the statute now under consideration to a period of not more than ten hours in any one day has been sustained in *Muller vs. Oregon*, 208 U. S. 412; *State vs. Miller*, 48 Ore. 252 (120 Am. St. Rep. 805); *Wenham vs. State*, 58 L. R. A. (Neb.) 825; *Commonwealth vs. Hamilton Manf. Co.*, 120 Mass. 383, and *Washington vs. Buchanan*, 59 L. R. A. (Wash.) 342.

We are of the opinion the statute limiting the time to ten hours in any one day in which a female shall work in any mechanical establishment or factory or laundry is a legitimate exercise of the police power of the state.

It is next contended that the act in question is special legislation, in this: First, that it singles out the business of those persons who are conducting mechanical establishments or factories or laundries and prohibits the employment of females in those establishments for a longer time than ten hours in any one day, while other establishments engaged in substantially the same business are permitted to employ females any number of hours in one day; second, that it has the effect to divide men and women into classes; and third, that after women have been set aside as a class, to then divide women into two classes—that is, that women who work in mechanical establishments or factories or laundries are only permitted to work ten hours in any one day and that women who are not employed in mechanical establishments, factories or laundries are permitted to work any number of hours in any one day,—is special and class legislation and unconstitutional and void.

The business places which are enumerated by the statute,—that is, mechanical establishments, factories and laundries,—form a class by themselves, and differ from mercantile establishments, hotels, restaurants, etc., in this: that the product of those establishments enumerated in the statute is largely produced by machinery, or the employees of such establishments work with machinery, or the pace at which the employees work in such establishments is set by other employees who work with machinery. It would seem, therefore, that the legislature has not arbitrarily carved out a class of establishments in which women whose time of employment is limited to ten hours a day are at work, but that the line of demarkation between the establishments to which the ten hour limit applies and those to which it does not apply is clearly defined. In *Hawthorn vs. People*, 109 Ill. 302, the

court said (p. 311): "It [the statute] embraces all persons in the state similarly engaged. If all laws were held unconstitutional because they did not embrace all persons, few would stand the test. . . . A law is general, not because it embraces all of the governed, but that it may, from its terms, when many are embraced in its provisions, and all others may be when they occupy the position of those who are embraced." In *Gundling vs. City of Chicago*, 176 Ill. 340, it was held that the city might regulate the sale of cigarettes, and that the law was not special legislation by reason of the fact that it did not require a license of all persons who sold tobacco in the city. In *City of Chicago vs. Bowman Dairy Co.*, *supra*, it was held that the city might regulate the sale of milk and cream in bottles or glass jars without the ordinance being subject to the objection of being special legislation because all persons who sold milk or cream in the city did not fall within the terms of the ordinance. We do not think the statute objectionable on the ground that it amounts to special legislation.

We have already pointed out that the physical structure and maternal functions of women place them at such a disadvantage in the struggle for existence as to form a substantial difference between the sexes,—a difference which, in our judgment, is of such a substantial character as to form a basis for legislation without making the legislation subject to the objection that it was not a proper exercise of the police power. The differences existing between the sexes has often formed the basis of a classification, upon which to found legislation. It is this distinction, when used as a basis for legislation, which authorizes legislation exempting women from military and jury service and from working upon the public highways or working in mines, and which permits men to enjoy, alone, the elective franchise and to hold public office, and fixes their status as the head of the family in exemption and homestead laws.

As to the third objection, that women by the act are divided into two classes,—that is, those whose service is limited to a ten-hour day and those whose service is not thus limited,—we have also already suggested the answer to this contention, namely, that those women whose service is limited to a ten-hour day work in establishments whose product is produced by machinery, or whose employees work with machinery, or the pace at which such employees work is set by other employees who work with machinery. We think that women thus situated, while at work, are under a pressure and spur which is much more likely to drive them to over-exertion when exhausted by long continued effort and thereby to impair their health, than are their more favored sisters likely to be driven who are engaged in an employment which is not forced at all times up to the limit of production by the agencies of steam, electricity or other motor power when applied to machinery. There is, therefore, we think, an obvious and clear distinction between the two classes of women when working in the class of employment covered by the statute and in other vocations of life, by reason of their environment when at work. It is well settled that legislation which applies only to a certain class of citizens is not, under all circumstances, class legislation. A law that is made applicable to only one class of citizens, how-

ever, must be based upon some substantial difference between the situation of that class and other individuals to which it does not apply. Here we think that substantial difference exists. (*Harding vs. People*, 160 Ill. 459; *Gillespie vs. People*, 188 *id.* 176; *Horwich vs. Walker-Gordon Laboratory Co.*, 205 *id.* 497; *Starne vs. People*, 22 *id.* 189; *Jones vs. Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Co.*, 231 *id.* 302.) We, therefore, conclude the act now under consideration not subject to the objection that it is class legislation because it does not apply to all women who perform manual labor.

It is contended by appellees that the cases *Ritchie vs. People*, 155 Ill. 98. *People vs. Williams*, 189 N. Y. 131 (81 N. E. Rep. 778), and *Burcher vs. People*, 41 Colo. 495 (124 Am. St. Rep. 143), hold that legislation similar to the Illinois act of 1909, is unconstitutional. The Colorado statute considered in *Burcher vs. People*, provided: "No woman of sixteen years of age or more shall be required to work or labor for a greater number than eight hours in the twenty-four-hour day in any mill, factory, manufacturing establishment, shop or store, for any person, agent, firm, company, co-partnership or corporation, where such labor, work or occupation, by its nature, requires the woman to stand or be upon her feet in order to satisfactorily perform her labors, work or duty in such occupation or employment." The defendant was convicted in the trial court, under this statute, for employing a woman in his laundry in the city of Denver to work for more than eight hours per day. The case went to the Supreme Court and was there reversed on two grounds: First, that the subject matter of the section under which the conviction was had was not "clearly or at all" expressed in the title of the act; and secondly, the General Assembly had not, in the act then under consideration or elsewhere, declared or considered the laundry business an occupation or labor therein injurious or dangerous to health, life or limb, which was held to be an essential condition precedent to the validity of an enactment of this character, whether it was based upon the eight-hour amendment to the constitution adopted in 1902, or upon the general unwritten police power of the state. It will, therefore, be seen that the *Burcher* case is not an authority either as to the validity or invalidity of a statute limiting the number of hours which women shall be permitted or required to work in any one day, as the validity of the statute, in so far as it prohibited women from working more than eight hours in any one day, was not considered or decided in that case.

In *People vs. Williams*, the statute which the defendant was charged with having violated provided that "no minor under the age of eighteen years, and no female, shall be employed, permitted or suffered to work in any factory in this state before six o'clock in the morning or after nine o'clock in the evening of any day, or for more than ten hours in any one day except to make a shorter work day on the last day of the week, or for more than sixty hours in any one week, or more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the whole number of days so worked." The charge upon which the defendant was convicted was that a woman, twenty-one years of age, was employed, permitted and suf-

ferred to work by the defendant in his book-binding establishment in the city of New York at twenty minutes after ten o'clock in the evening. This case, it will also be observed, does not consider or pass upon the validity of that portion of the statute which makes it unlawful to permit or suffer a woman to work in any of the prohibited employments more than ten hours per day, and the court limited, in express terms, the decision to the validity of that portion of the act which prohibited a woman from working before six o'clock in the morning or after nine o'clock in the evening, and held a statute which prohibited a woman from working in the prohibited employment between nine o'clock p. m. and six o'clock a. m. of any day was not a valid exercise of the police power of the state but was an infringement on the constitutional right of contract. The court, in the course of its opinion, in order, doubtless, that it might not commit itself to the view that the last clause,—that is, the ten-hour clause—of the statute was invalid, say: "It is to be observed that it [the portion of the statute under consideration] is not a regulation of the number of hours of labor for working women. The enactment goes far beyond this. It attempts to take away the right of a woman to labor before six o'clock in the morning or after nine o'clock in the evening, without any reference to other conditions. . . . She is prevented, however willing, from engaging herself in a lawful employment during the specified periods of the twenty-four hours. Except as to women under twenty-one years of age this was the first attempt on the part of the state to restrict their liberty of person or their freedom of contract in the pursuit of a vocation. I find nothing in the language of the section which suggests the purpose of promoting health, except as it might be inferred that for a woman to work during the forbidden hours of night would be unhealthful. If the inhibition of the section in question had been framed to prevent the ten hours of work from being performed at night or to prolong them beyond nine o'clock in the evening, it might more readily be appreciated that the health of women was the matter of legislative concern. That is not the effect nor the sense of the provision of the section with which, alone, we are dealing. It was not the case upon which this defendant was convicted. If this enactment is to be sustained, then an adult woman, although a citizen, and entitled, as such, to all the rights of citizenship, under our laws, may not be employed nor contract to work in any factory for any period of time, no matter how short, if it is within the prohibited hours,—and this, too, without any regard to the healthfulness of the employment. It is clear, as it seems to me, that this legislation cannot, and should not, be upheld as a proper exercise of the police power." It would seem, therefore, that this case cannot be relied upon legitimately to sustain the position that a statute limiting the hours in which women may work in mechanical establishments or factories or laundries to ten hours in any one day would be unconstitutional.

The statute considered in *Ritchie vs. People* is entitled "An act to regulate the manufacture of clothing, wearing apparel, and other articles in this state, and to provide for the appointment of state inspectors to enforce the same, and to make an appropriation therefor." (Laws of 1893, p. 99.) The

section of the act which is material to the consideration of the question now in hand, and which was held unconstitutional, was section 5, and reads as follows: "No female shall be employed in any factory or workshop more than eight hours in any one day or forty-eight hours in any one week." It will be seen from a comparison of the act of 1893 with the act of 1909 that they differ in two particulars: First, as was observed in the Williams case, there is nothing in the title of the act of 1893, or in the act itself, which indicates or suggests that the act was passed for the purpose of promoting the health of women, except as might be inferred from the provisions of section 5, that it might be conducive to the health of women to prohibit them from working more than eight hours in any one day, while the act of 1909 expressly provides in its title that the limitation upon the number of hours which women shall be required or permitted to work in mechanical establishments or factories or laundries is passed with the view "to safeguard the health of such employees." This difference between the acts may not be so material but that if this were the only difference it might be difficult to differentiate the Ritchie case satisfactorily from the case at bar. The second proposition upon which the cases differ is this: The act of 1893 provides for an eight-hour day while the act of 1909 provides for a ten-hour day in which women shall be permitted to work in mechanical establishments or factories or laundries. Can it be said if the limitation upon the number of hours which women were permitted to work in the designated callings in the act of 1893 had been fixed at ten hours instead of eight hours the court would have held the act unconstitutional as an unreasonable exercise of the police power of the state or that the act would have been held obnoxious to the constitution as special or class legislation? We do not think it can be so said, as there is throughout the opinion a veiled suggestion which indicates that it was the opinion of the court that the limitation of the right to work longer than eight hours was an unreasonable limitation upon the right to contract, while the right to contract for a longer day, at least under some circumstances, might be a valid limitation upon the right of contract. To emphasize this view we here set out certain excerpts from that opinion. On page 113 the court say: "Inasmuch as sex is no bar, under the constitution and the law, to the endowment of woman with the fundamental and inalienable rights of liberty and property, which include the right to make her own contracts, the mere fact of sex will not justify the legislature in putting forth the police power of the state for the purpose of limiting her exercise of those rights, unless the courts are able to see that there is some fair, just and reasonable connection between such limitation and the public health, safety or welfare proposed to be secured by it." And again, on page 114: "There is no reasonable ground—at least none which has been made manifest to us in the arguments of counsel—for fixing upon eight hours in one day as the limit within which woman can work without injury to her physique, and beyond which, if she work, injury will necessarily follow. But the police power of the state can only be permitted to limit or abridge such a fundamental right as the right to make contracts, when the exercise of such power is necessary to promote the health, comfort, welfare or safety of society or

the public." And again, on page 115: "Tiedeman, in his work on Limitations of Police Power, says: 'In so far as the employment of a certain class in a particular occupation may threaten or inflict damage upon the public or third persons, there can be no doubt as to the constitutionality of any statute which prohibits their prosecution of that trade.'" And again, on page 117, quoting from *In re Jacobs*, 98 N. Y. 98: "When a health law is challenged in the courts as unconstitutional on the ground that it arbitrarily interferes with personal liberty and private property without due process of law, the courts must be able to see that it has at least in fact some relation to the public health, that the public health is the end actually aimed at, and that it is appropriate and adapted to that end." And the court, on page 113, also quote without dissent the following paragraph from Cooley on Constitutional Limitations, that "some employments . . . may be admissible for males and improper for females, and regulations recognizing the impropriety and forbidding women engaging in them would be open to no reasonable objection." We therefore repeat what we have once said, that it is not at all clear that the court, in rendering the opinion in the Ritchie case, where an eight-hour day was held to be unconstitutional, was of the opinion a statute fixing a ten-hour day in which women might work would be unconstitutional.

In the Oregon case the statute which was approved by the Supreme Court of Oregon, and afterwards by the Supreme Court of the United States, fixed the time which women should be permitted to work in any one day at ten hours. The Massachusetts statute approved in *Commonwealth vs. Hamilton Manf. Co.* *supra*, limited the number of hours which women should be permitted to work in any one day to ten hours. The Nebraska statute passed upon in the Wenham case also limited the number of hours which women should be permitted to work in one day to ten hours, and the Washington statute passed upon in the Buchanan case limiting the number of hours which women should be permitted to work in any one day to ten hours, and the same number of hours was fixed by the New York statute referred to in *People vs. Williams*, *supra*.

We think the general consensus of opinion, not only in this country but in the civilized countries of Europe, is, that a working day of not more than ten hours for women is justified for the following reasons: (1) The physical organization of woman; (2) her maternal functions; (3) the rearing and education of children; (4) the maintenance of the home; and these conditions are so far matters of general knowledge that the courts will take judicial cognizance of their existence. (*Muller vs. Oregon*, *supra*.) We are of the opinion that a statute prohibiting women from working in a mechanical establishment or factory or laundry more than ten hours in any one day is not an arbitrary or unreasonable limitation upon the right of women to contract. Surrounded as women are by the changing conditions of society and the evolution of employment which environs them, we agree fully with what is said by the Supreme Court of Washington in the Buchanan case: "Law is, or ought to be, a progressive science. While the principles of justice are immutable, changing conditions of society and the evolution of employment

make a change in the application of principles absolutely necessary to an intelligent administration of government. In the early history of the law, when employments were few and simple, the relative conditions of the citizen and the state were different, and many employments and uses which were then considered inalienable rights have since, from the very necessity of changed conditions, been subjected to legislative control, restriction and restraint. This all flows from the old announcement made by Blackstone, that "when man enters into society, as a compensation for the protection which society gives to him, he must yield up some of his natural rights, and as the responsibilities of the government increase and a greater degree of protection is afforded to the citizen, the recompense is the yielding of more individual rights. . . . The changing conditions of society have made an imperative call upon the state for the exercise of these additional powers, and the welfare of society demands that the state should assume these powers, and it is the duty of the court to sustain them whenever it is found that they are based upon the idea of the promotion and protection of society."

The appellees have raised other objections to the constitutionality of the act of 1909 limiting the number of hours which women shall have the right to work in mechanical establishments or factories or laundries to ten hours in any one day. While these objections have not been overlooked, we deem them of too slight importance to justify their discussion in this opinion.

We are of the opinion the act of 1909 is constitutional in all of its particulars and as an entirety.

The decree of the Circuit Court will be reversed.

Decree reversed.

Mr. Justice Vickers dissenting.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

By the Chairman, MR. FRANCIS McLEAN.

The year has been one of adjustments so far as the work of this Committee is concerned. The decision made at Geneva in 1908 in connection with a report made by this Committee, which meant the temporary shelving at least of any proposition looking to an international label, has taken this most pressing question out of the bounds of the activities of this Committee. During the time of its existence this was the one ever burning issue which was continually being pushed by our foreign colleagues.

As yet, no other problem of as high an importance has come to us. Upon the propaganda and educational side further adjustment has been required by reason of the American Association for Labor Legislation getting actively to work. For a long time, it was seriously questioned whether it was necessary for any agency like your Committee to continue the attempt to gather comparative information. It was finally decided, subject to further change, that we should see if our sphere of usefulness did not lie in the very detailed examination of administrative methods, working intensively. It was then decided that we should endeavor to find some other avenues of discriminating criticism than those employed so far. Despite the remarkable services, which have been rendered by Professor Brunhes and others, the number of trained observers in other countries who will give freely of their time has not increased and our investigations have been practically cut off. In this extremity we approached certain officials in connection with a proposition to suggest the utilization of the United States consular service through the instrumentality of their field reports. So far, no hopeful development can be recorded in this direction. Negotiations are now on foot with the Department of Labor, which are awaiting an opportunity on my part to give enough time to the preparation of a somewhat specializing, yet brief schedule, dealing strictly with certain features of administrative detail in the continental and other countries.

The Movement.

We propose during the coming year to make a complete record of the different lines of activity, which have been successfully carried out by all of the Continental leagues, and the present condition and prospects of each one of the leagues, together with their plans for the future. The slave-grown cocoa incident illustrates the vastly different kinds of work which have been undertaken by our sister societies. Taking the returns of such an inquiry and adding to them the sum total of our successful American experience, will give us a document of a concrete character, which will be of service in spreading the movement. For in this connection the

Committee cannot report that leagues have been newly organized in other than the countries already interested, during the last year. I am firmly convinced also that we do not clearly enough recognize often (and by "we" I mean to refer to the local leagues) the avenues of possible activity which are open to us if we only get out of the rut of assuming that only that thing can be undertaken which has been undertaken before.

Therefore, the Committee believes that it has adjusted itself both with reference to the American field and the continental field, in connection with the creation of the American Association for Labor Legislation and the Geneva decision with which it heartily accords, and hopes to record a fruitful year during the next twelve months.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLICATIONS

By the Chairman, MISS JOSEPHINE GOLDMARK.

The investigation of the budgets of working women and girls living away from home, made by Miss Ainslie for the National Consumers' League, has been accepted for publication in "McClure's Magazine," and will appear at an early date. Six selected stories were published by the "Ladies' Home Journal" in November, 1909.

There have also been obtained and distributed the following reprints:

From "Hampton's Magazine," December, 1909, "Women's Demand for Humane Treatment of Women Workers in Shop and Factory," by Rheta Childe Dorr.

From the "Catholic World," July, 1909, "A Legal Minimum Wage," by Rev. John A. Ryan, of St. Paul Seminary.

From the "Survey," January, 1910, "Roving Children."

From the "American Magazine," February, 1910, "Man's Inhumanity to Woman," by Ida M. Tarbell.

Beside the reprint of Father Ryan's article in the "Catholic World," on Minimum Wage Boards, another from the "Quarterly Journal of Economics," May, 1910, contains the text of the British Trade Boards Act, with an introduction by Mr. Arthur Holcombe, a member of the Economics Department of Harvard University, and of the Committee on Minimum Wage Boards of the National Consumers' League.

There is now in preparation a book on Child Laborers in New York City, edited by the General Secretary, which will contain the results of investigations made under her guidance by Miss Margaret W. Browne, Miss Mary Flexner, both of Bryn Mawr College; Miss Mary Van Kleeck, Smith College, and Mrs. Barnwell, of Barnard College.

Of these, all were Fellows of the College Settlements Association except Miss Flexner, who was a resident at the Henry Street Settlement. There will be added a chapter by Miss Odencrantz.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON LECTURES

By the Chairman, REV. JAMES T. BIXBY.

Since the last annual meeting, I have sent out some thirty letters, asking permission to enter names on our list of men and women in the United States whose helpful spirit makes them willing to address the public in behalf of our work when called upon with due notice and when other engagements do not prevent.

Of these, nine most kindly consent and promise their aid and testimony. Dr. Richard H. Nelson, Bishop Coadjutor of Albany, writes: "I can assure you of my deep interest in the work of the National Consumers' League and of my readiness to speak in its behalf whenever I can."

Rabbi Emil G. Hirsh, of Chicago, writes: "Whatever you may ask of me in the way of addresses on pulpit and platform presentation of the League's aims I shall be most happy to give."

Dr. F. W. Hamilton, President of Tufts College, Massachusetts, is willing to have his name entered in our list and would be glad to help us on public occasions in the neighborhood of Boston.

Dr. George B. Foster, Professor in the University of Chicago, expresses "the hope that we will command him in any way that he may be of service in the great work of the Consumers' League."

Dr. David Philipson, President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, "will be glad to do anything he can to further the splendid work of the League," and, as far as his engagements permit, he says, "I will gladly place myself at the service of your noble cause."

Dr. Henry H. Stebbins, of the Presbyterian denomination, of Rochester, says: "Count me every time to think and pray and plan and speak for a League that is so imperative in its claims and that has so many phases bearing on social betterment as yours."

Others who have promised to aid us with their voice in pulpit or on the platform are Rev. Dr. Algernon Crapsey, of Rochester; Dr. J. Addison Jones, of the Reformed Church, Albany, N. Y., and Dr. Paul M. Strayer, of the Presbyterian Church, Rochester, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE FOOD COMMITTEE

By the Chairman, MISS ALICE LAKEY.

The slaughter-house and meat inspection bills prepared for the Committee, chiefly through the valuable assistance of Mr. James Bronson Reynolds, now Assistant District Attorney of New York, have been printed. Four thousand documents relating to the subject were issued. The leaflet entitled "The Need of State Meat Inspection Laws" was reprinted at the suggestion of the bulletin of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, that it be sent out as a "missionary tract." This is the address prepared by the chairman and read by Mrs. Kelley at the Denver meeting of the Association of State and National Food Officials, August 27, 1909. A special fund amounting to about \$130.00 to pay for printing and distribution has been raised and placed in the hands of the Treasurer of the Committee, Mr. John Martin.

The proposed model bills are being introduced into the Legislatures of New York and New Jersey.* They are also being considered by other states.

The chief work done by the chairman has been in a campaign directed against the decision as to "what is whiskey?" While the question of whiskey as whiskey does not concern this Committee (the chairman believing that every member of the human race would be better off if its manufacture were stopped), the question of labels on whiskey does concern us, as the enforcement of the Pure Food law will be materially affected by any decision on the labeling of whiskey, contrary to the spirit of the law.

After President Taft's inauguration, the rectifiers were given permission to have the question reopened, "what is whiskey?" this question having been settled before Mr. Roosevelt left the White House by what is known as the Roosevelt-Bonaparte-Wiley decision.

Solicitor-General Bowers handed down his opinion on May 24, 1909; while correct in ruling that neutral spirits was not whiskey, other features of the opinion meant disaster to the law. A campaign of opposition was carried on. Your chairman secured the co-operation of Mrs. Amidon, Chairman Food Sanitation Committee, General Federation of Women's Clubs. About one hundred and fifty letters were sent out by your chairman enclosing a statement citing objections to the Bowers opinion and asking that telegrams or letters be sent to President Taft urging him not to sign the opinion. Among the telegrams sent was one from Dr. Charles A. L. Read, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, American Medical Association. It read, "Official confirmation of the Bowers finding on whiskey would be disastrous in its moral, physical and commercial consequences."

The President did not sign the Bowers opinion, but, on December 27, 1909, issued his own opinion. This is the severest blow ever aimed at the Pure Food law. By its terms neutral spirits is recognized as a like substance

* Bill passed in New Jersey

to whiskey. Following President Taft's opinion, Food Inspection Decision 113 has been issued, permitting alcohol to be colored with burnt sugar and labeled "whiskey," thus completely overturning the Pure Food law. In Sec. 8, paragraph I, an article is adulterated, "If it be an imitation of or offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article."

The new ruling also permits a mixture of neutral spirits and straight whiskey to be labeled "blend" contrary to the Food law which states, Sec. 8, paragraph II—"The term blend as used herein shall be construed to mean a mixture of like substances."

Commissioner Barnard, in a letter to the chairman, February 21, 1910, writes: "If it should be seriously considered by the courts, the principle long ago adopted in establishing standards, that the name of a genuine article could not be given to an imitation, would go by the board and every manufacturer of imitation or adulterated food could put his wares upon the market almost without restriction. I think that under the Indiana law, we could establish the fact that the "government" whiskey is not whiskey if cases were carried to the Supreme Court."

Your Committee has adopted and published in the "Journal of Commerce" and elsewhere a resolution against the use of benzoate of soda in foods.

The Committee has issued a sanitary score card to be used for scoring all places where food is sold, also the Pure Food Don'ts, copies of which can be had on application.

Mr. Edward Hatch, Chairman of the Special Fly Fighting Committee of the American Civic Association, asks for letters from members of the League interested in fighting the fly peril. He writes, "Whatever we can do jointly for the introduction of the leaflets and other similar and popular literature concerning the fly, into the public schools of this and other cities, will be, I am convinced, the most important work at present to be accomplished in behalf of the fly campaign." Mr. Hatch has arranged for the printing of films showing the life history of the fly, how it carries disease by infecting the food supply. These can be used in moving picture shows and are convincing. He invites correspondence on this subject from League members. Mr. Edward Hatch, care Lord & Taylor, New York, N. Y.

Letters from H. H. Langdon or Harris have been received by members of the League. The "Journal of Commerce" of New York has unmasked this man. He is the agent of the Pacific Borax Company, hence his eagerness to extol the virtues of the use of chemical preservatives in foods.

An educational traveling exhibit of misbranded or adulterated foods is now being prepared. Contributions have been received from Dr. Wiley; others will come from State Food officials. This exhibit will be added to Miss Kendall's exhibit of the Consumers' League.

The question of slave-grown cocoa having been brought to the attention of the League by Mr. Burt, the Executive Committee of the National Consumers' League voted (October 15, 1909) to recommend the various branches of the League to do all in their power to put an end to a system of slavery which is a crime against the international conscience, by refusing to consume such product. In reply to a letter asking what firms used slave-grown cocoa,

Mrs. Burtt replied, on February 16, 1909, that they were not in a position to give certain information as to what firms use this cocoa, but would give a list of those who do not use it.

Mrs. B. C. Gudden, Chairman of the Pure Food Committee of the Wisconsin Consumers' League, reports the passing of the resolution on labeling of whiskey at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin League, inspections of shops, articles printed in the papers at Oshkosh. Mrs. Gudden also reports members of the Food Committee at Grand Rapids, Whitewater, Sheboygan, Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menomonie. Mrs. Earl Pease, of Grand Rapids, reports good city milk and meat inspection, also scoring of several stores found satisfactory.

Mrs. Carl Stern, President of the Consumers' League of Milwaukee, recommends in her annual report the passage of a meat inspection bill. As the State Legislature is not in session, they have resolved to create public sentiment for this measure. Mrs. Stern reports that Dr. Boding, the efficient health commissioner, thinks the law most needed, but the opposition in the country will be very strong. Through his work only tuberculin tested milk is supplied. He expects soon to have a decision from the Supreme Court as to the constitutionality of this law.

Mrs. Sherwin, President of the Consumers' League of Massachusetts, reports that they are to begin inspection of bakeries.

The Pure Food Committee of the Consumers' League of New Haven, Miss Rebecca Beach, Chairman, reports that their work has been providing pure modified milk for babies. Thirty-four thousand nursing bottles of modified milk ready to be warmed were distributed to 183 babies, of whom 176 were safely carried through the four hot summer months. This object lesson in nutrition was carried on at an expense of \$873.00, donated by charitable people in the city. Mrs. William Farnam, President of the New Haven League, reports that the New Haven League has twice voted against the use of benzoate of soda in foods, once the vote was signed by fifteen members of the executive council. This League has also voted for uniform meat and slaughter-house inspection laws for all the states as set forth in the model bills drafted for the National Consumers' League. On the question of Mr. Taft's opinion as to the labeling of whiskey, the vote of the New Haven Consumers' League was unanimous that "only pure whiskey should be labeled whiskey."

Mrs. McVickar, Chairman of the Food Committee of the New York State Consumers' League, reports that she accepted the position of chairman of food sanitation committee of Women's Clubs, believing that a closer affiliation of interests could be secured. This has been the case. Mrs. McVickar sent out a circular urging the clubs to work for a model state food law, also for state meat and slaughter-house inspection laws, better sanitation of groceries and dairies, and for covering food from dust and flies. Mrs. McVickar spoke to the Council of Club Presidents, and on other occasions, presenting the League's resolution endorsing Dr. Wiley's work and urging that he be left to continue it untrammelled; she recommended the model meat and slaughter-house inspection bills, distributing copies to mem-

bers present. Work for these measures is to continue this season. Mrs. McVickar also reports a campaign against the fly by the Rochester Consumers' League. She took part in the campaign against the Bowers opinion as to the labeling of whiskey.

The food investigation committee of the New York City Consumers' League, Mrs. William Shailer, Chairman, reports as follows: The year's work has been a continuance of work begun last year—that of investigating grocery stores, venders' markets, fruit stands and push-carts, with the view to securing better conditions and greater protection to food sold on the street and exposed on sidewalks. Much that is unwholesome and repulsive, if not dangerous to health, has been found in certain sections of the city. The committee held a conference with delegates from the New York Retail Grocers' Union, whom they found in sympathy with their work. It was agreed to ask for help on the part of the Union in interesting customers in cleanly methods wherever maintained, hoping to inspire dealers to institute greater protection from dust and flies.

The Committee has submitted a sanitary rule to the city Health Department on sidewalk displays of foods. Mrs. Shailer reports co-operation in the campaign against the Bowers opinion as to the labeling of whiskey and adoption of the anti-benzoate resolution.

Miss Grace Purdy, Chairman, Mount Vernon (N. Y.) Food Sanitation Committee, reports distribution of Sanitary Maxims to children in cooking class of one public school, and work for clean milk. A woman inspector was engaged as a deputy police of the Board of Health to inspect markets, bakeries and confectionery shops.

The Oregon Food Committee, Chairman Mrs. A. E. Rockey, reports that their work for a year has been almost exclusively for better milk.

The Rhode Island Consumers' League, Miss Alice W. Hunt, Secretary, reports that the anti-benzoate and whiskey labeling resolutions have been unanimously adopted. The report of the investigation made for the Rhode Island League of bakeries and candy shops was published in the "Survey," January 8, 1910. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to regulate conditions in bakeries and candy shops.

Miss Loewenstein, State Chairman of the Food Committee of the Kentucky Consumers' League, writes that her Committee is to work against the use of benzoate and for the inspection of slaughter-houses. Copies of the anti-benzoate resolution have been distributed.

Miss L. N. Breed, Secretary of the Kentucky Consumers' League, reports that she and Miss Loewenstein hope to get the meat bills introduced in the State Legislature. Miss Breed sends a copy of the regulations for inspection of bakeries and their products adopted by the food division of the State Experiment Station; these regulations have been endorsed by Miss Breed as Chairman of the Food Sanitation Committee of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs.

Miss E. Lodwick, Corresponding Secretary of the St. Louis Consumers' League, reports an unanimous vote not to use slave-grown cocoa; also a vote to adopt the anti-benzoate and whiskey labeling resolutions. The League had an investigation made of candy factories.

REPORT OF THE EXHIBIT COMMITTEE

By the Chairman, MISS EDITH KENDALL.

The Exhibit Committee has had several important meetings in various parts of the country. It has made arrangements to have the Exhibit shown in many places, and if future meetings are as successful as the past ones have been, many new members will be gained.

At one exhibition held at the home of a former member of the Committee, Mrs. Thatcher Brown, Plainfield, N. J., twenty-five new members were added to the League.

The Committee has remodelled and freshened up the Exhibit, and engaged a curator to go around with it and explain it. This lady also investigates conditions, and looks for new material.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON COLLEGES AND GRADUATES

By the Chairman, MISS ROSAMOND KIMBALL.

Early in October letters were sent to the graduates of Smith College, of the class of 1909, asking them to join the leagues in their own cities, or to organize a league if they lived where there was none. Twenty-one replies were received. Of this number—

Four were unable to help,

Six are going to form new leagues,

Six will join local leagues,

Four, who are teachers, are organizing school leagues, and

One is serving on the Executive Board of the Consumers' League of Providence, R. I. So much for one class in one college.

In order not to have more work than we can do at the outset, we have not written this year to the graduates of other colleges.

A list of suggestions, telling just how to organize leagues in schools and colleges, and how to organize town and city leagues, has been prepared and can be sent to those in need of this information.

The Committee has written to the president of each college league that it holds itself ready to help in any way possible. In order that it may be a clearing house for the exchange of ideas, it has asked the presidents to send reports of their work. This will give each the advantage of the experience of the others.

As one important function of a college league is to educate and equip students for future social and philanthropic work, we have advised the leagues to hold monthly meetings for the discussion of various social problems. A list of subjects has been prepared for these meetings, together with a list of important articles which have appeared in periodicals within the past year. The students are urged to read these, and, in this way, keep in touch with the activities of the Consumers' League in the outside world.

The presidents of the college leagues have been requested to canvass the graduating class in the spring, and send a list of those who will continue their interest in the league after they have left college.

The Consumers' League at Smith College, with the aid of its alumnae, is collecting material with a view to forming a sociological museum. It is hoped that next year some of the other college leagues can be induced to start similar sociological collections.

We have received letters from teachers in schools in Washington, D. C.; Birmingham, Alabama, and Menomonie, Wisconsin, asking for information about the Consumers' League. They have been urged to organize school leagues, and all necessary directions have been sent.

We are also making efforts to organize leagues in the state colleges of

Maryland and Washington. We are hoping to induce students in all the state universities to organize leagues. They will be especially valuable in those states where there is no state league, as the college league will form a center from which the graduates may organize local leagues all over the state. The Committee also take pleasure in announcing that a league has just been started at Radcliffe College.

As the co-operation of the faculty contributes greatly to the stability and value of a college league, it is necessary to enlist their interest as well as that of the student body. Mrs. Manfred Ehrich has been appointed a member of the Committee to take charge of this part of the work. We are now sending letters to the faculty at the same time that we write to the students of the important colleges of the United States, with a view to inducing them to organize college leagues.

THE CONSUMERS' HEALTH BILL

A BILL FOR A LAW TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC HEALTH, BEING CHAPTER, ETC.

Section 1. In any city of the first class within this state it shall be the duty of the owner of goods, materials and merchandise to protect, as hereinafter set forth, said goods, materials and merchandise from exposure to vermin and to germs of tuberculosis, syphilis, scarlet fever, smallpox, chicken-pox, leprosy, ophthalmia, scabies, ringworm, typhoid fever and all other contagious and infectious diseases whereby said goods, materials and merchandise may subsequently become vehicles for conveying said germs among the public.

Sec. 2. In any city of the first class within this state every person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture of any goods, materials or merchandise shall provide wholesome workrooms and storage accommodations free from vermin and infection or contagion for all said goods, materials and merchandise in all stages and processes of manufacture, storage and preparation for sale.

Sec. 3. Whenever any person, firm or corporation or agent or manager of any corporation shall, for the purpose of completing in whole or in part any process of manufacture of any goods, materials or merchandise, take, send or permit to be taken or kept or conveyed such goods, materials or merchandise away from the principal place of business of such person, firm or corporation, or from any factory, workshop, store or place of storage, controlled in whole or in part by such person, firm or corporation, said person, firm or corporation, agent or manager of said corporation shall for the purposes of this act continue to be responsible for the healthful surroundings of said goods, materials and merchandise and for the exposure thereof to the presence of vermin and of germs of any contagious or infectious disease exactly as if said goods, materials or merchandise had remained in said principal place of business.

Sec. 4. Whenever any goods, materials or merchandise shall be in the custody of any contractor, not the person, firm or corporation owning said goods, such contractor shall, for the purposes of this act, be deemed to be the agent of such owners.

Sec. 5. For the purpose of identification all goods, materials, or merchandise sent, taken or permitted to be conveyed away from the principal place of business of the owner of such goods, materials or merchandise, for the purpose of manufacture in whole or in part, shall first be marked by the owner with the correct full name and address of the owner printed in the English language and easily legible. In case any article is so small or otherwise of such nature that it cannot be marked as hereinbefore prescribed, such article shall be conveyed in a suitable receptacle large enough to carry

such marking, and such receptacle, so marked, shall be kept in the workroom and shall be produced and shown upon demand made by any inspector of the Board of Health, or any inspector of the State Department of Labor, and the presence of such mark shall be *prima facie* evidence of the ownership of said goods, materials or merchandise by the person, firm or corporation named on such receptacle.

Sec. 6. Any goods, materials or merchandise found in violation of the provisions of this act by any inspector of the Board of Health, or of the State Department of Labor, in any place other than the principal place of business of said owner, shall be seized by the Board of Health and fumigated or otherwise cleansed and held until such owner shall claim such goods, materials or merchandise and shall pay such reasonable fee as may be prescribed for such service by the Board of Health.

Sec. 7. Every workroom and every place used for storage to which such goods, materials, or merchandise are taken, sent or permitted to be conveyed, or in which they may be kept, away from the principal place of business of such owner, shall be subject to the same requirements as to inspection, cubic air space, light, cleanliness, ventilation and sanitation as are now prescribed by law for factories and tenant factories, and in no case shall any such workroom or place used for storage be used for sleeping by day or by night by any person, nor shall any such workroom contain any bed, sofa, couch, mattress, pillow or other furnishing adapted to the use of persons in sleeping.

Sec. 8. The word manufacture wherever used in this act shall be taken to mean any process of making, altering, repairing, sewing, sorting, drying, picking, packing, storing, dyeing or cleaning in whole or in part any article whatsoever, not for the immediate personal use of the owner, or his family.

Sec. 9. The word workroom wherever used in this act shall be taken to mean any room in which goods, materials or merchandise shall be subjected in whole or in part to any process of making, altering, repairing, sewing, sorting, drying, picking, packing, storing, dyeing or cleaning whatsoever, not for the immediate personal use of the owner, or his family.

Sec. 10. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to cancel or abridge any power or duty now pertaining to the state inspectors of factories.

All acts or parts of acts which conflict with this act are hereby repealed (specific sections to be inserted later).

Sec. 11. *Penalty.* Every person, firm or corporation, agent, manager or contractor for a corporation who shall violate or fail to comply with any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall for each violation pay a fine of not less than \$50 or stand committed, each day to constitute a separate violation.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of the Department of Health to enforce the provisions of this act.

TREASURER'S REPORT

REPORT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

January 1 to December 31, 1909

RECEIPTS

<i>New York—</i>		
Special appeal	\$1,875 25	
Contributions	2,768 00	
Quota	166 65	
	<hr/>	\$4,809 90
<i>Massachusetts—</i>		
Contributions	\$1,010 00	
Quota	103 70	
	<hr/>	1,113 70
<i>Pennsylvania—</i>		
Contributions and quota		750 00
<i>Ohio—</i>		
Contributions	\$200 00	
Quota	52 00	
	<hr/>	252 00
<i>New Jersey—</i>		
Contributions	\$75 00	
Quota	88 50	
	<hr/>	163 50
<i>Connecticut—</i>		
Quota		71 60
<i>Wisconsin—</i>		
Contributions	\$9 00	
Quota	51 20	
	<hr/>	60 20
<i>Rhode Island—</i>		
Contributions	\$15 00	
Quota	29 00	
	<hr/>	44 00
<i>Michigan—</i>		
Quota		26 10
<i>Oregon—</i>		
Quota		20 00
<i>Delaware—</i>		
Quota		10 00
<i>Illinois—</i>		
Quota		8 20

<i>Kentucky—</i>	
Quota	\$10 00
<i>California—</i>	
Quota	10 00
<i>Missouri—</i>	
Quota	7 00
<i>Maine—</i>	
Quota	5 40
<i>Vassar College—</i>	
Quota	48 00
<i>Smith College—</i>	
Quota	40 60
Individual memberships	67 00
"Ladies' Home Journal," for selections from report on self-sup- porting women	150 00
Sundry receipts for printed matter, etc.....	22 96
	<hr/>
Total receipts for 1909.....	\$7,690 16
Cash on hand January 1, 1909.....	53 75
	<hr/>
	\$7,743 91
	<hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS

Salaries	\$4,670 62
Printing and stationery	730 97
Rent	406 25
Special appeal	593 19
Postage	222 76
Balance of loan repaid	250 00
Office furnishings	91 25
Telephone	47 06
Traveling expenses	22 87
Sundry small payments and office expenses.....	190 37
	<hr/>
Total disbursements for 1909.....	\$7,225 34
Balance on hand December 31, 1909:	
In Astor Trust Company	\$76 29
In Second National Bank.....	442 28
	<hr/>
	518 57
	<hr/>
	\$7,743 91
	<hr/>

G. HERMANN KINNICUTT, *Treasurer.*

I hereby certify that I have examined the above account and compared it with the books and have found same correct.

FREDERICK C. MANVEL,
Certified Public Accountant of the State of New York.

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